

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	No.: 3:02-CR-78-TAV-CCS-14
)	
MICHAEL SMITH,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This criminal case is before the Court on the defendant's motion for a sentence reduction [Doc. 1227]. In the defendant's motion, the defendant requests that the Court resentence him pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) and in accordance with Amendment 782 and Amendment 788 to the United States Sentencing Guidelines Manual. The government has responded [Doc. 1235]. The government defers to the Court's discretion whether and to what extent to grant any such reduction, subject to the limitations of 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2) and section 1B1.10 of the United States Sentencing Guidelines Manual.

I. Standard of Review

"Federal courts are forbidden, as a general matter, to modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed, but the rule of finality is subject to a few narrow exceptions." *Freeman v. United States*, 131 S. Ct. 3685, 2690 (2011) (internal citation and quotation marks omitted). One exception is identified in 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(2):

[I]n the case of a defendant who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission . . . , the court may reduce the term of imprisonment, after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable, if such a reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.

The United States Supreme Court has interpreted § 3582(c)(2) as setting forth two requirements for a sentence reduction. First, “the defendant [must] ha[ve] been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission[.]” *United States v. Riley*, 726 F.3d 756, 758 (6th Cir. 2013) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Second, “such reduction [must be] consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). If the reviewing court determines that the defendant is eligible for a sentence reduction, then “[t]he court may then ‘consider whether the authorized reduction is warranted, either in whole or in part, according to the factors set forth in § 3553(a).’” *United States v. Thompson*, 714 F.3d 946, 949 (6th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Dillon v. United States*, 560 U.S. 817, 826 (2010)).

In determining whether a defendant has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission, the Court must first determine “the amended guideline range that would have been applicable to the defendant had the relevant amendment been in effect at the time of the initial sentencing.” *Dillon*, 560 U.S. at 827 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *see also* U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b)(1). Other than substituting Amendment 782 for the corresponding provision applicable when the

defendant was originally sentenced, the Court “shall leave all other guideline application decisions unaffected.” *Id.* And the Court “shall not” reduce a defendant’s term of imprisonment to a term “less than the minimum of the amended guideline range,” nor to a term “less than the term of imprisonment the defendant has already served.” *Id.* § 1B1.10(b)(2)(A), (C).¹ In addition to these limits, section 1B1.10 states that a court must also consider the § 3553 factors and the danger to the public created by any reduction in a defendant’s sentence. *Id.* at cmt. n.1(B). A court may further consider a defendant’s post-sentencing conduct. *Id.*

II. Factual Background

The defendant was convicted of conspiring to distribute and possess with intent to distribute at least fifty grams of crack cocaine, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846, 841(a)(1), and 841(b)(1)(A), and discharging a firearm during and in relation to a drug trafficking offense, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c) [Doc. 911]. At the time of sentencing, the defendant was held responsible for 1.5 kilograms of crack cocaine [Presentence Investigation Report (“PSR”) ¶¶ 56, 74]. Given the amount of drugs for which the defendant was held responsible, the defendant’s base offense level was 38 [*Id.*]. The defendant received a two-level enhancement for obstructing justice, yielding a total offense level of 40 [*Id.* ¶¶ 78, 81]. Given the defendant’s criminal history category of I, the defendant’s then-mandatory applicable guideline range was 292 to 365 months’

¹ Section 1B1.10 provides one exception to the rule that a defendant may not receive a sentence below the amended guideline range—namely, if the defendant originally received a below-guideline sentence “pursuant to a government motion to reflect the defendant’s substantial assistance to authorities.” U.S. Sentencing Guidelines § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B). That is not the case here.

imprisonment for the drug offense, followed by a 120-month mandatory term of imprisonment for the firearms offense [*Id.* ¶¶ 86, 105, 106].

The Court originally sentenced the defendant to 412 months' imprisonment—292 months for the drug offense and 120 months for the firearms offense [Doc. 782], which is within the range produced by the Guidelines. The defendant appealed his sentence, and the Sixth Circuit vacated his sentence and remanded for resentencing in light of *United States v. Booker*, 534 U.S. 220 (2005). On remand, the Court granted the defendant's motion for downward departure, and sentenced the defendant to 200 months for his drug offense—a 32 percent departure from the bottom of the applicable guidelines range—followed by the mandatory minimum 120-month term of imprisonment for the firearms offense [Doc. 911].

Thereafter, the Sentencing Commission lowered the base offense level for offenses involving crack cocaine, and the Court determined that the defendant was eligible for a sentence reduction pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c), as the defendant's new applicable guidelines range for his drug offense was 235 to 293 months' imprisonment. At the time, courts were authorized to reduce a defendant's sentence by a comparable percentage after applying the amended guidelines range. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b)(2)(B) (2008). Accordingly, the Court departed 32 percent below the defendant's amended guidelines range for his drug offense, and imposed a sentence of 160 months' imprisonment for the drug offense, followed by a statutorily-mandated consecutive term of 120 months' imprisonment for the firearms offense [Doc. 996].

According to the government, the defendant is presently scheduled for release on June 18, 2023 [Doc. 1235].

III. Analysis

Amendment 782 to the Guidelines, which became effective on November 1, 2014, revised the Guidelines applicable to drug-trafficking offenses by reducing by two levels the offense levels assigned to the drug quantities described in section 2D1.1. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual App. C, amend. 782. Amendment 782 also makes corresponding changes to section 2D1.11. Amendment 788, which became effective on November 1, 2014, as well, identified Amendment 782 as retroactive. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual App. C, amend. 788.

Applying Amendment 782, the defendant's revised base offense level is 32, and affording the defendant the same adjustments the defendant originally received, the defendant's new total offense level is 34. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b)(1). A total offense level of 34 and a criminal history category of I results in an amended guideline range of 151 to 188 months' imprisonment for the drug offense. Thus, the defendant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the drug offense based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered by the Sentencing Commission. The defendant remains subject to the statutorily-mandated consecutive 120-month term of imprisonment for the firearms offense.

Next, the Court must determine whether a sentence reduction is consistent with applicable policy statements issued by the Sentencing Commission. *See* U.S. Sentencing

Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10. “[T]o satisfy the second requirement, a guidelines amendment must have had the effect of lowering the defendant’s applicable guideline range.” *Riley*, 726 F.3d at 758 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). As discussed, that is the case here.

The Court will now consider the § 3553(a) factors in determining whether and to what extent the defendant’s sentence may be reduced. As an initial matter, the Court determines that factors similar to the ones that applied at the defendant’s initial sentencing also apply at this time. Even so, in regard to these factors and in the context of the instant motion, the Court has considered the nature and circumstances of the defendant’s offense and the defendant’s history and characteristics.

The Court has also considered the need for the sentence imposed to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, to provide just punishment for the offense, to afford adequate deterrence, to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant, and to provide the defendant with needed education and training, medical care, or other correctional treatment.² Further, the Court has considered the kinds of sentences available and the sentencing range, the need to avoid unwarranted disparities, and the need to provide restitution to any victims. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). And the Court has considered the danger to the public as the result of any reduction in the

² The Court, however, is not intending to, and is not, imposing or lengthening the defendant’s sentence to enable the defendant to complete a treatment program or otherwise promote rehabilitation. *See generally* *Tapia v. United States*, 131 S. Ct. 2382 (2011).

defendant's sentence, the seriousness of the defendant's offenses, and the need to protect the public. *See* U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10, cmt. n.1(B)(ii).

The government informs the Court that the defendant has been sanctioned on three separate incidents, but that it has no other information to present in opposition to a sentence reduction under Amendment 782. The government states that it defers to the Court's discretion whether to grant a reduction in the defendant's sentence, and, if so, to what extent.

Accordingly, after considering section 1B1.10 and the relevant § 3553(a) factors, the Court finds a reduction in the defendant's sentence to be appropriate. In making this determination, the Court is particularly influenced by the changes in offense levels affected by Amendment 782. The Court has also taken into consideration the risk the defendant poses to public safety, the nature and circumstances of the defendant's offense(s), the defendant's personal characteristics, criminal history, and post-sentencing conduct.

IV. Conclusion

For the reasons stated herein, the defendant's motion [Doc. 1227] is **GRANTED** and the defendant's sentence is **REDUCED** to **271 months' imprisonment**. If this sentence is less than the amount of time the defendant has already served, the sentence shall be reduced to a "time served" sentence. U.S. Sentencing Guidelines Manual § 1B1.10(b)(2)(C).

Except as otherwise provided in this order, all provisions of the judgment dated April 14, 2006 [Doc. 911], shall remain in effect.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/ Thomas A. Varlan
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE